4:Grajdanzev--123 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans-1-2
116, 205

"Although in comparison with Japan the island is rather poorly supplied with postal, telephone, telegraph, and radio services, the system of communications is in general well developed and reaches all important points. There are 194 post offices, 219 telegraph stations (most of them at the post offices), 222 telephone booths, and 120 telephone exchanges on the island. This represents an increase of about twenty to thirty per cent in twelve years, which corresponds roughly to the rate of population growth.

Communication Statistics for Taiwan
(Absolute figures)

	1921	1929	1936	1937	1938
Ordinary mail received (1,000,000)	60.1	66.3	91.7	82.3	81.8
Parcels sent (1,000)	784	695	726	783	855
Telegrams sent (1,000)	1,398	1,513	1,874	2,067	2,102
Telephone subscribers	8,948	12,122	16,371	18,674	20,251
Telephone calls (7,000,000)	38.3	56.2	113.9	129.1	136.3
Radio (sets)	...	9,152*	27,841	40,919	45,399

* Figures for 1931.

Per capita figures

	1921	1929	1936	1937	1938	1937
Ordinary mail	16.2	14.6	16.8	14.7	14.2	65.1
Parcels	0.21	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.13
Telegrams	0.38	0.33	0.34	0.37	0.37	1.03
Telephone subscribers	0.0024	0.0027	0.0030	0.0033	0.0035	0.1370
Radio listeners	...	0.0019*	0.0051	0.0073	0.0079	0.0577

* Figures for 1931.

Sources: Taiwan Jijo and Dainippon teikoku tokei nenkan."

4:Grajdanzev--123-124 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 171, 205

"In seventeen years there has been no progress in the use of the means of communication by the population: the number of letters sent (per capita) fell from 16.2 in 1921 to 14.2 in 1938, while in Japan in 1937 the average was almost five times as great (65.1). In 1938 the population sent fewer telegrams [124] and parcels per capita than in 1921--only one person out of seven in Taiwan sending one parcel a year as compared with 1.13 parcels per person in Japan, and only one out of three persons in Taiwan sent one telegram a year. The number of telephone and radio users is small; there are in Japan forty times as many telephone users per capita and seven times as many radio listeners as in Taiwan. The difference may in part be explained by the absence of facilities, as may be seen from the following comparison:

Number of Inhabitants per Post Office in Taiwan and Japan

	Taiwan	Japan
1928	25,500	6,900
1937	32,200	6,200

The number of inhabitants per post office in Taiwan in the past ten years has increased from 25,500 to 32,200, while in Japan it fell from 6,900 to 6,200 indicating that the Japanese are five times better supplied with post offices. But the scarcity of facilities alone can not explain everything."

4:Grajdanzev--124-125 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans-1-2
116, 162, 205, 563

"On several occasions it has been pointed out that in Taiwan there are two groups of the population, Japanese and Chinese, with quite different levels of income. Let us compare these.

Use of Communication Facilities by the Japanese and the Chinese in Taiwan in 1938

	Total sent (1,000)		Per capita	
	By Japanese	By Chinese	Japanese	Chinese
Letters etc.	50,879	30,957	165.0	5.7
Parcels	681.2	174.0	2.20	0.032
Telegrams	1,736.2	366.1	5.560	0.068
Telephones	15,510 (units)	6,741 (units)	0.05010	0.00125

Source: Taiwan Jijo, per capita figures calculated.

It is clear that the average used in the table on page 123 are misleading, for the bulk of the letters, parcels, and telegrams are sent by the small group of Japanese living in the island, just as most of the telephones are used by them. On the average a Japanese sends 29 times as many letters, 69 times as many parcels, 82 times as many telegrams and has 40 times as many telephones as does a Chinese. An important [125] part of the letters, telegrams and telephones naturally serve official functions. It is now clear why the net-

work of post offices and telegraph offices is growing so slowly--65.4 per cent of all the Japanese on the island live in nine cities and 83 per cent in 57, all of which are well supplied with these facilities."

4:Grajdanzev--125 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 167, 171, 205, 563

"It is also noteworthy that the Japanese in Taiwan send on the average many more letters, parcels, telegrams and have better telephone facilities than the Japanese in Japan proper. This is an indirect proof that they are much better off than the average Japanese at home, a fact to be kept in mind when one is considering the causes for the failure of mass Japanese emigration to the island. The Japanese come to the island in order to secure a better living in Taiwan than they had at home, and not to compete with the low-paid Chinese."

6: Kirchhoff--37 [3] U-4 (no date) 1895 Formosans
116, 205, 487

A stretch of "military road" was at once built between Su-aô and the mouth of the Hualien, although malaria mowed down large numbers of the workmen. With this the arm of the Chinese Government, which had at once set up a postal service in this stretch, had already extended itself from the north to about the middle of the east coast. All that remained to be done was to establish contact with the east coast in the narrower southern part of the island. In the southern third of the east coast there lay the isolated coastal locality of Pi-lam. A route was laid down crossing the mountains and ending there. It begins 36 km. to the northeast of Ta-kaô on the Tsche-schan (i. e., at the Red Mountain), but it is very narrow and often uses the beds of streams, which naturally are more or less passable only in the dry season. Yet in the critical year of 1874 it proved very useful, when it was necessary to hold in check the native tribes during the Japanese invasion; for the route cuts through a number of the footpaths used by the natives.